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Macalester College

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Macalester Today



Spring 2005

Good Business

Audrey Arner '73 and
Richard Handeen '73,
sustainable farmers
in Montevideo, Minn.

All-American streak

For 13 consecutive seasons, at least one Macalester player has been named to the Women's Soccer All-America team by the National Soccer Coaches Association of America. Four All-Americans who still live in the Twin Cities area joined Macalester's two current All-American players in the gym recently. Clockwise from top left: Jennie Haire Johnson '96, Erin Hoople '05, Annie Borton '07, Kate Ryan Relling '00, Karen Moen '88 and Lisa Bauer '04.

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created the Minnesota
State High School
Math League



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Master drummer Sowah Mensah and
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to their (dancing) feet



photographed Audrey Arner '73 and Richard Handeen '73
at their Moonstone Farm in Montevideo, Minn.

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Good Business

Conversations with six alumni
who use their entrepreneurship
to support uncommon
enterprises for the profitable
common good. Doug Beasley

Macalester Today

Spring 2005

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Journalists

I READ with interest Doug Stone's article in the Winter *Macalester Today*, "Do You Trust These People? Five Alumni Journalists Reflect on the State of Their Profession."

The media doth protest too much. Journalists feign to be shocked and outraged when one of their own proves to be less than credible, but they flatter themselves. The real surprise was that well regarded (particularly well *self-regarded*) publications such as *The New York Times* and *The New Republic* were caught with their pants down. These publications too often rely on the reputation of their reporters as well as the publications' own reputation rather than on the actual quality of writing and reporting. In other words, they rely on a system of snobism that is rarely acknowledged.

I have worked as a free-lance writer and editor for the past nine years, and of the various publications I've contributed to, the one that applied the most stringent standards in terms of fact-checking, editing and research was *Hustler*. Of course, no one wants to hear that, and professionally speaking, puff pieces written for *Forbes* and *Travel & Leisure* get more respect than investigative news features published in pornographic magazines.

I was an intern at *Forbes Digital Tool* in 1998, and assisted Adam Penenberg with his exposé of Stephen Glass. While the revelation of Glass' fabrications was appalling, it wasn't shocking. By that time, I'd seen countless examples of bad journalism—critics who rearrange press releases rather than write their own reviews; critics who feel qualified (and apparently do qualify!) to write long-winded book reviews after reading little more than the book's jacket flap; editors who recycle stories from other publications rather than generate their own; journalists who knowingly take quotes out of context in order to make their stories more salacious. Are these behaviors less reprehensible than or even different from fabrication? They're certainly more widespread.

Amanda Ferguson '93
Los Angeles

Purple Hearts

IN A LETTER in your last issue, John Klatt '82 characterized the Purple Heart as "once highly esteemed, and now vile." The day after I read this, 14 U.S. Army soldiers were

killed in Mosul, Iraq, while many more were seriously wounded. The injured soldiers will be awarded Purple Hearts while the next of kin of the deceased soldiers will receive posthumous Purple Hearts. Over the last several years, well over 1,000 posthumous Purple Hearts have been awarded and thousands of Purple Hearts have been awarded for combat injuries.

Mr. Klatt, like anyone else, is entitled to his opinion on the wisdom or merits of our nation's military operations. However, his description of the Purple Heart as "vile" is a gratuitous insult to those who have been injured or killed during combat while serving their country. The Purple Heart, far from being "vile," recognizes the noble qualities of valor, sacrifice and duty.

I encourage Mr. Klatt to visit Arlington National Cemetery and reassess his grossly insensitive remarks.

Rich Galvin '85
Pembroke Pines, Fla.

John Klatt '82 replies: *In the presidential campaign, I kept hearing John Kerry's opponents referring to his medals using a tone of voice I associate with cussing and swearing. After some repetition, I began to wince when I heard the words. I associate these medals with the greatest honors, and I had issues with anyone choosing to discredit a person by shaming them with their own medals.*

My letter compared this situation with the 1980s when the National Endowment for the

Small world?

Mac alumni share their stories.

We invite alumni to tell us about unexpected encounters with other Mac alums—whether a friend or someone previously unknown to them. Write: mactoday@macalester.edu. Or Macalester Today, College Relations Office, Macalester College, 1600 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105.

From Tehran to St. Paul

Way back in 1957–58 when the Shah was in power, we lived 40 miles northwest of Tehran, Iran, while working on a dam to supply water for the city. Our employer provided us with a station wagon and a driver who spoke some English.

One day the driver told me knew a young man in Tehran who was going to America and would

Arts turned around from being held in the highest esteem to the lowest. My point was that the tone of the criticism was the same.

No offense was intended to the medal winners; I am very inspired by them.

Political correctness

MACWIRE recently informed alumni that Macalester is seeking a Dean for the Study of Race and Ethnicity. Why such a narrow deanship? Most deanships are broad in scope, e.g., arts and sciences, liberal arts, business.

Thousands of university-based Ph.D.s get grants to research and study this topic; Macalester is neither a large university nor a research institution. Where's the funding, especially if it was so necessary to cut both Mac's prestigious Communication Studies Department and its teacher education program? It sounds like something right out of the '60s when, even then, such a narrow deanship would make neither budgetary nor academic sense.

While at Mac, I was a state Y-DFL officer. I am still heavily involved with the JFK assassination-research community. But over the years, many factors made me more conservative. And as that change occurred, I watched Macalester sink deeper into the silliness of political correctness and liberalism that the rest of the nation no longer finds valid or credible.

I believe the majority of Mac alumni feel as I do: *The Mac Today* image of the typical

Mac grad is an old-line liberal Democrat who works in government or at some PAC. I'd wager that the majority of Mac alumni are political moderates who went into the business world.

This letter will be hit with many arrows and labels. But can students get the broad, analytical education at Macalester that prepares them for the real world? Not if what alumni are reading parallels what students must tolerate in their classes. It appears the faculty and administration of Macalester have no clue what life is like beyond Grand and Snelling avenues.

Roger S. Peterson '67
Rocklin, Calif.

The following is adapted from a eulogy for Maximilian H. Von Rabenau, coordinator of the Mexican-American Program at Macalester from 1971 to 1979. See obituary on page 48.

Max Von Rabenau, 1922–2005

MAX VON RABENAU loved bringing out the best in people. This love was probably best illustrated in his work at Macalester. Max knew that education was the great equalizer and he spent a fair amount of his life assisting young Latinos in attaining higher education. Over the years hundreds of Macites benefited from his counsel and advice. Many of us Mac alumni wouldn't be where we are today if it weren't for Max's efforts in bringing out our best.

Max lived with my wife, Lee, and me for about 10 years. During that time we became very close. We had the opportunity to learn a little bit about what mattered most to Max. Anyone who knew Max knew him to be a voracious reader. He especially loved books on history, art, cooking and travel. Max was a man of culture and refinement, and he considered himself to be a member of the aristocracy. His books allowed him to live



Max Von Rabenau, center of back row, was a mentor to many Latino students, including the seven Cervantes siblings, all of whom graduated from Macalester. He is pictured in 1984 with (back, from left): Juan '84, José '84, Manuel '74 and Ricardo '81. Front: Ramona '76, Guadalupe '78 and Raquel '74.

with kings, visit countries he would never step foot in and experience the works of the world's greatest artists.

Max loved to travel, and some of my fondest memories of Max are of the numerous trips we took together around the States, in Mexico and Europe. He loved exposing us to new travel destinations and sharing his vast knowledge of the culture, history, art and food of the places we would visit.

Max was a life-long learner. After retiring from Macalester, he studied numerous disciplines like jewelry making and gourmet cooking. He loved cooking for friends and we enjoyed many a fine meal that he prepared with love. I heard it more than once: Max could sure cook a mean Paella.

I thank God that Max was blessed with a full and rich life. I also thank God for sharing Max with us because Max made our lives fuller and richer.

José Cervantes '84
St. Paul

like to meet me. We arranged a meeting and when I asked the young man where he was going, he replied, "To a small college in the Midwest that no one ever heard of."

I told him I had graduated from a small college in the Midwest and may I ask where he was going? I could hardly believe it when he said, "Macalester College." And he couldn't believe I had graduated from that college.

One of my friends here in Olympia attended Macalester and even played a bagpipe. It certainly is a small world!

Louise Anderson Benoit '44
Olympia, Wash.

Encounter in Africa

I own and run an art gallery/studio in a warehouse in Durban, South Africa. We recently had

an exhibition entitled "Maid in Africa," which has been very popular and a bit controversial.

A group of American university students came to see it. I usually welcome people to the space, so we started talking. One of the adult lecturers and a few of the students were chatting about the fact that they were from Maryland. I said that I went to Macalester College in St. Paul. The lecturer looked at me and said he, too, went to Macalester! His name is Eric Singer '76; he is associate dean of international studies and a professor in the political science department at Goucher College in Baltimore.

I tell you, even living down here in Africa, it's a small world!

Karen Dicome Bradtke '79
Durban, South Africa



Trustees approve changes in policy on financial aid

MACALESTER'S Board of Trustees has approved a resolution altering the way the college establishes and implements its financial aid budget. The change will involve applicants planning to enroll in the fall of 2006 and beyond and will not affect any current Macalester students.

Under the new policy, Macalester will set an annual financial aid budget, which it will then use to meet the full demonstrated need of all admitted students. Up until now, Macalester's commitment to "need-blind" admissions for domestic, non-transfer students has meant that the aid component in the budget has continued to grow without any of the limits placed on other budget priorities such as academic programs and salaries for faculty and staff.

At more than 47 percent, Macalester's "tuition discount rate"—the percentage of tuition students do not pay—for incoming students ranks among the highest of all premier liberal arts colleges in the country.

Admissions decisions for incoming students will be made in a way that complies with the tuition revenue budget. The vast majority of domestic applicants will still be considered on a need-blind basis, and Macalester will continue to admit a larger fraction of needy students than virtually all of the other selective liberal arts colleges and universities in the country. Currently, more than 70 percent of Macalester students receive need-based aid. With an annual budget cap, this number is expected to decrease slightly but still to remain well above the level at peer institutions.

Board Chair Mark A. Vander Ploeg '74 said Macalester's historic commitment to access and diversity will continue. "Macalester remains committed to these values and will spend the necessary resources to make sure that our students who need financial aid are fully supported," he said.

In the months leading up to the vote by the Board of Trustees, alumni, students and

others in the campus community were involved in numerous discussions of the college's financial aid and admissions policies, in campus forums and in the pages of the *Mac Weekly*. The change in financial aid policy was approved in a

55-to-5 vote of the faculty and a unanimous vote of the Alumni Association's Board of Directors.

"The groundwork is now in place for Macalester to

establish an appropriate and responsible balance between the goals of access and quality," said President Rosenberg. "We are strongly committed to serving an economically diverse student body and to delivering a college experience of the highest quality." ●

'Macalester remains committed to these values [of access and diversity] and will spend the necessary resources to make sure that our students who need financial aid are fully supported.'

The newest 'senior' faculty

These eight faculty received tenure

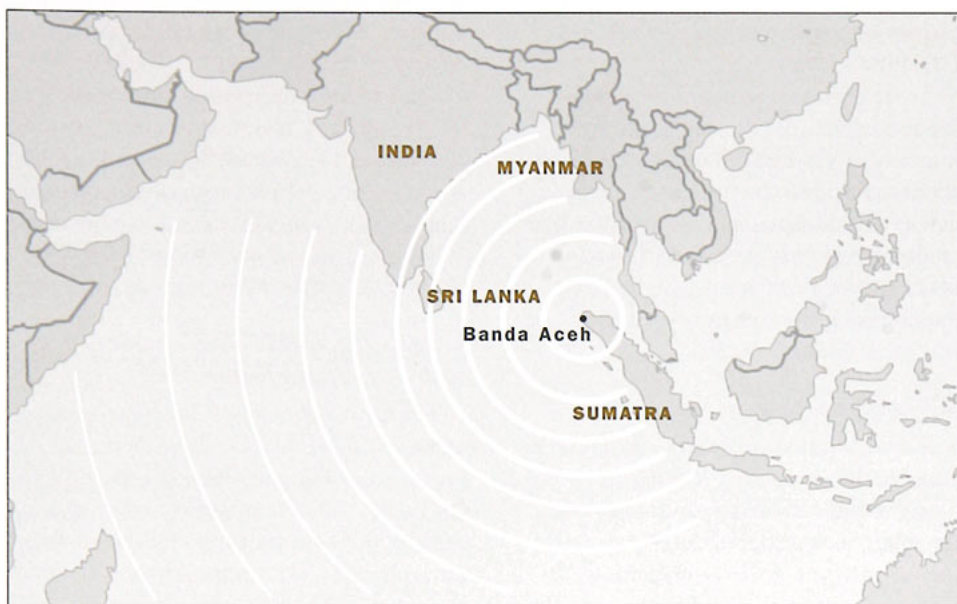
in January from the Board of Trustees.

From left: Rogelio Miñana, Hispanic and Latin American Studies; Julie Dolan, Political Science; Joan Ostrove, Psychology; Beth Severy-Hoven, Classics; Ping Wang, English; Stephen Burt, English; Kiarina Kordela, German

Studies; and inset, Weiwen Miao, Mathematics and Computer Science.



GREG HELGESON



Behind the tsunami

Destruction of mangrove forests contributed to the damage

Mangrove forests, which protected miles of Asian seacoast against the effects of cyclones and tsunamis, have been destroyed in many places by global economic forces.

Professor Arjun Guneratne, chair of the Anthropology Department, has been studying these forces in his native Sri Lanka.



Arjun Guneratne

We hear that the destruction of mangrove forests over the past couple of decades contributed to the amount of damage done by the tsunami.

Mangrove forests, where they still exist, absorbed much of the energy of the tsunami, making it a lot less destructive when it reached the shore. Villages located behind mangrove forests in southern India were barely affected by the tsunami. In Myanmar (Burma), where mangroves have been preserved, the tsunami also had a far less devastating impact. In Sri Lanka, I know an environmental lawyer who is representing a group of small hotel owners suing the Tourist Board, which wants to allow a big hotel chain to develop the last bit of man-

grove forest on the southwest coast, located in front of their buildings. When the tsunami hit their area, their hotels were the only ones to survive unscathed—the green belt absorbed the impact of the wave. The lawyer is planning to use this in court to argue against the Tourist Board's project.

Why are the forests being destroyed?

Mangrove forests are being destroyed for a number of reasons, including tourist development and industrialized shrimp farming. Shrimp farming is especially destructive in terms of coast conservation and the environment generally; as much as 38 percent of the dramatic decline in the world's mangrove forests is due to shrimp farms. They must be abandoned, and new farms opened up, every five or six years because of deteriorating water quality and disease, so there is a continuing process of destruction of the ecosystem in coastal areas.



Mangrove forests protect miles of Asian seacoast by absorbing much of the energy of cyclones and tsunamis.

As people in the media talk about economic recovery in Southeast Asia, they mostly talk about restoring things to the way they were when the tsunami hit. Is this the best answer?

No. Shrimp farms are not the best use of the land, they are environmentally destructive and highly polluting. And building hotels on the beach is bad for coast conservation. It makes more sense to restore coastal mangroves and green belts and that would also require that hotels be set some distance back from the beach.

What can our readers do to help with recovery?

In the near term the focus is on rebuilding homes; in the longer term it's on rebuilding livelihoods. That's going to cost a lot of money so I'd say give as generously as you can. But don't volunteer to go there to help unless you have a specific skill to offer—you'd only be in the way. And don't send material goods—send money. People on the ground there know what is needed and what is culturally appropriate and they can use the money to get those things. I would also tell people to go to Sri Lanka and elsewhere as tourists; it will help that industry get back on its feet and there are lots of people who depend on it for a livelihood.

It would be a great boon to the Sri Lankan economy if the U.S. government would remove tariffs on Sri Lanka's exports to this country; in 2003 for example, Sri Lanka paid \$249 million in tariffs on exports worth \$1.8 billion. By comparison, the Scandinavian countries, whose economies are about 10 times the size of Sri Lanka, paid \$227 million in tariffs on exports worth \$23.8 billion. Perhaps Mac alumni can lobby Congress for more equitable access to the U.S. market for the poor countries of the world.

I'd like to put in a plug for an organization in Sri Lanka that I'm raising money for—the Help Sri Lanka Consortium, which is raising money to build 1,000

'Shrimp farming is especially destructive in terms of coast conservation and the environment generally.'

houses. Administrative costs are donated, so every single penny raised will go for construction. The houses cost about \$1,500 each. Readers can find more details at: <http://rehablanka-tsunami.org/>

Neither earthquake nor tsunami events can be predicted

Professor John Craddock '80 teaches courses on structural geology, tectonics and geophysics as well as a variety of introductory geology courses. He also takes students on field excursions to such places as Costa Rica, Crete and the Mojave Desert. Craddock spoke to alumni and students in January about the Dec. 26 earthquake and tsunami event.



John Craddock

Geologically, what happened on Dec. 26?

The Dec. 26 event west of Sumatra was the first ocean-wide wave train event since the magnitude 8.3 Good Friday earthquake in coastal Alaska which sent waves across the Pacific Ocean in 1964. The first Pacific-wide tsunami buoy warning system was installed in 1949—following an Alaskan earthquake-tsunami event that impacted Hawaii in 1946—and in the early 1960s after the 1960 Chilean magnitude 9.5 earthquake-

tsunami that destroyed parts of Chile, Hawaii and Japan.

There are no tsunami buoy warning systems outside the Pacific Ocean. In the intervening 40 years following 1964, global communications, the Internet, hand-held video cameras, a global seismic network and satellites—including those that measure ocean surface altimetry—have become common, making the Sumatran event very real and accessible to everyone.

Why did it happen in Sumatra?

Sumatra lies along the tectonic boundary between the subducting Indian plate (moving north) and the overriding Burmese plate (moving southwest). Subduction margins such as this generate large magnitude earthquakes, and on occasion the earthquake-generating fault offset displaces the ocean bottom and that energy is instantaneously translated into the overlying water column in the form of a wave train. The 9.0 magnitude earthquake (equivalent to 10,000 Hiroshima bombs) was the result of a fault offset of 18 meters at 25 kilometers depth and an offset of the ocean floor just west of Banda Aceh,

'The earth generates 1–2 million earthquakes each year and the most damaging events occur along subduction zones around the Pacific.'

Sumatra. A 17-meter-high (60 ft.) headwave arrived in minutes along 1,200 kilometers of coast and was followed by numerous smaller waves. The tsunami wave train radiated outward at a rate of 500 miles per hour, arriving along the Sri Lankan-Indian coast in 2 hours, the Somalian coast in 8 hours and the eastern seaboard of the U.S. in 32 hours as a series of 9-centimeter waves.

What is the likelihood of another such event in the future?

The earth generates 1–2 million earthquakes each year and the most damaging events occur along subduction zones around the Pacific. Subduction zones also exist along the Indonesia-Australian boundary, where an earthquake-tsunami event occurred in 1998 in Papua New Guinea, and along the Antilles archipelago in the eastern Caribbean and the Scotia (i.e., South Georgia Island) arc in the south Atlantic.

Neither earthquake nor tsunami events can be predicted. The global community will take steps to deploy a global tsunami buoy system over the next years which will help warn coastal residents far away from an earthquake-tsunami event. However, coastal residents living near a subduction zone will not benefit from this system as buoys along the coast will be destroyed by the headwave and/or there won't be time to activate a warning and evacuation plan. ●

Portrait of O.T. Walter

The renowned biology teacher, regarded as a 'second father' by many of his students, is remembered in a painting commissioned by one of them

by Heather Stahl '08

O.T. WALTER, who taught biology at Macalester for 41 years, firmly believed a professor should encourage a student's growth as a person as well as his intellectual development.

"All of his students remember his fairness, his dignity, his respect and concern for people, his courtesy, his gentle humor expressed with sparkling eyes and warming smile," said John Maxwell Adams, former Macalester chaplain and professor of religion emeritus, in a tribute after Walter's death in 1978.

"To many he was not only a great teacher, adviser and friend, but a 'second father' whose confidence in them inspired them to attempt what he foresaw they could achieve."

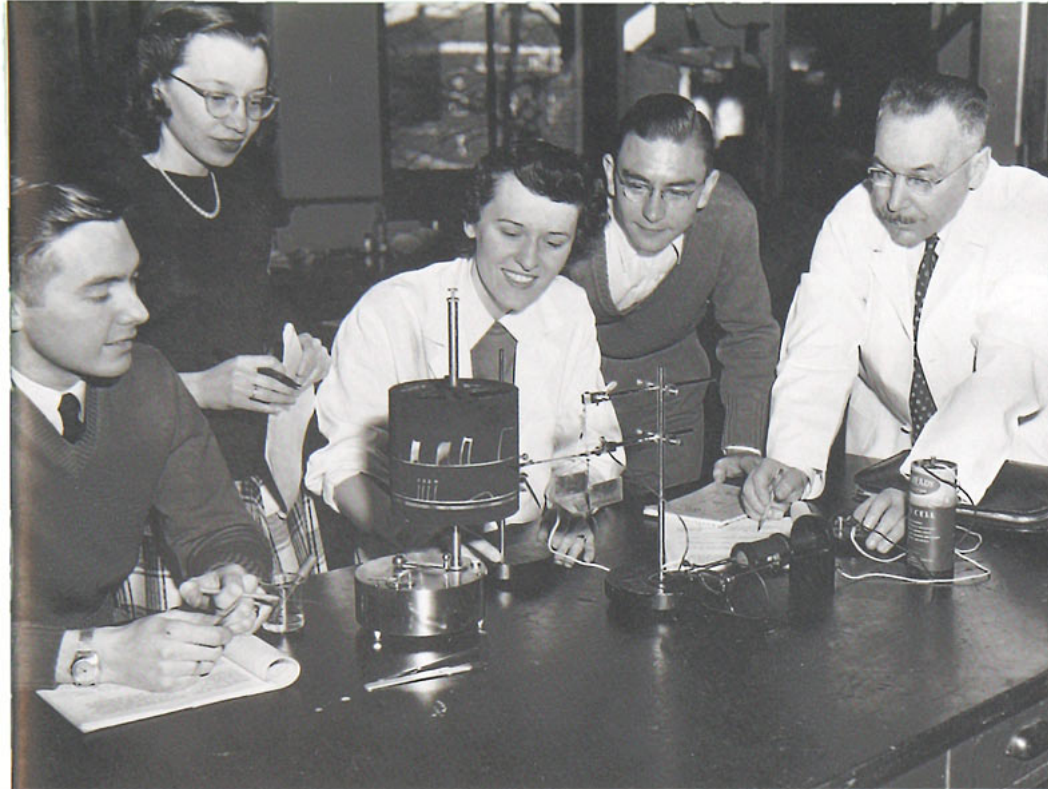
Walter inspired hundreds of Macalester students to go on to graduate studies in the biologic sciences and careers in the medical profession. In December, a new portrait of the renowned teacher was installed in the college's Small Gallery. It was commissioned by one of his former students, Dr. J. Craig Edgerton '53, who has had a long career as a physician.



The new portrait of O.T. Walter

Walter was born Otto Theodore Loeffelhardt in Germany. His childhood was not a happy one and his mother left his father and emigrated to America in 1904, taking Otto, then 11, and his two siblings. She also reverted to her maiden name—Walter. "It is my firm belief that, although he

never stated it, the unhappiness of his younger years played an essential role in forming his future character," Walter's surviving son, Ralph, wrote recently from his home in Germany. "I believe he was deter-



Above: Professor O.T. Walter is pictured circa 1950 with several students. **Below left:** Jan Serie, the current O.T. Walter Professor of Biology, spoke at the Dec. 4 unveiling of a portrait of Walter commissioned by Dr. J. Craig Edgerton '53 (*below right*), one of his students. Members of Walter's family also attended the unveiling of the portrait in the Small Gallery.



mined never to inflict upon others what he had endured, to serve rather than order, to care, to empathize, to understand rather than condemn, in short, to become the fine, warm and eminently decent man whom we knew and whom many of us loved."

Walter—who disliked his first name and was known as Ted to those close to him—"was a thoughtful, modest man, with a touch of shyness about him," Ralph Walter recalled. "I have often heard that many of his students considered him demanding but absolutely fair. He was much the same as the father of his two sons.... Oh, he could be stern, a reflection of his own self-discipline and the strong demands he made upon himself. But we never doubted his love and affection for us."

'I believe he was determined never to inflict upon others what he had endured, to serve rather than order...'

Walter arrived at Macalester in 1922 and served as chairman of the Biology Department until his retirement in 1963. He had hoped to become a doctor but lack of funds made that dream impossible, his son wrote. In compensation for his own unfulfilled hope, he became a personal adviser to hundreds of Macalester premedical and predoctoral students. (His other son, the late Frederick H. Walter '41, graduated from Macalester and worked for many years as a physician in International Falls, Minn.) "O.T. never failed to place a qualified medical student in a class A medical school," said Dr. William H.A. Watson '42.

Walter organized a cooperative medical technology program offered by the Charles T. Miller Hospital and Macalester. He served as the program's adviser for 25 years, during which time over 200 young women earned baccalaureate degrees. One of them, Marian McGee Latham '36, recalled that she was required to take a year of science. "I took it in my freshman year and never turned back. Dr. Walter was the best teacher I ever had.... For one who had no prospects of a college education, the encouragement from the faculty, chiefly Dr. Walter, changed my life."

In addition to his academic work, Walter followed a Christian calling, serving as an elder in Presbyterian churches for 55 years. After his first wife's death, he married Jane Robertson Beckman '33. She understood her

husband's tendency to overwork and was able to "encourage him to ease up and relax more than was his custom," recalled Ralph Walter. "Eventually she even persuaded him that a glass of wine once in a while was not only not a mortal sin but was something of a pleasure."

'The encouragement from the faculty, chiefly Dr. Walter, changed my life.'

Toward the end of his career at Macalester, O.T. Walter wrote: "To watch the metamorphosis of an uncertain, groping, searching freshman into a mature, well-poised and confident senior who in the course of four years has developed a sense of mission for his life, and to feel that I have had even a small part in this transformation, is one of the deepest and most unique satisfactions of teaching."

In recognition of his contributions to Macalester, an endowed professorship in biology was established in Walter's name. Eddie Hill became the first O.T. Walter Professor of Biology in 1972; the position is now held by Jan Serie. ●

O.T. Walter, 1892-1978

Born: Nov. 9, 1892, Plochingen, Germany

Education: University of Dubuque, B.A. in history; University of Iowa, B.A. and M.S. in zoology, Ph.D. in paleontology and zoology

Macalester career: professor and chairman of Biology Department, 1922-63; endowed professorship in his name established in 1972; received honorary degree from college in 1975

Died: June 6, 1978, St. Paul



O.T. Walter

Say, weren't you an All-American?

They all put the team first, but 15 Macalester women soccer players can answer 'Yes' to that question

by Heather Stahl '08

FOR ANY COLLEGE ATHLETE, being named an All-American is the highest individual honor. For Macalester women soccer players, the honor has become a streak, almost a Mac tradition.

Last fall was the 13th straight season—and the 18th out of the last 19 seasons—that at least one Mac player was named to the Division III Women's Soccer All-America team by the National Soccer Coaches Association of America. The two newest of the 15 All-Americans in the college's history are Erin Hoople '05 (Rockford, Ill.) and Annie Borton '07 (Berkeley, Calif.).

"It wasn't something I was expecting at all," Borton said, "so I was a bit surprised but excited and happy. When I told my dad that I got All-America he was really excited.... The team was pretty excited too; we definitely wouldn't have gotten this if it weren't for them."

Nikki Epperson '96, currently a full-time mom and a part-time bartender in Las Vegas, was the first of three sisters to win All-American recognition at Mac. "All-American is a prestigious award that lets others know that you were serious about your commitment to the game," said Epperson, who was followed by Brook '98 and Tawni Epperson '99.

Amanda Cue '01 "was totally surprised when my coach told me the news—shocked, but excited. It was an honor and a great way to end my soccer career at Mac, but I always want the whole team to be recognized too."

For three-time All-American Jen Scanlon '95, now an assistant professor of physical

education at Pomona College and the head coach of the Pomona-Pitzer women's soccer team, the award brought recognition to the Macalester team.

"At the time, I felt it was an honor for the entire soccer program," Scanlon said. "I feel that way even more so today. To have anybody on the team nominated as an All-American is often an indication that the team has had a successful year and has earned the respect of coaches across the nation. The impressive string of All-Americans from Mac the last two decades is a reflection of its overall excellence as a top Division III soccer program."

Susan Duncan '84, a goalkeeper, was the first woman soccer player at Mac to win All-America honors (see Spring 2003 *Mac Today*). She is now a science teacher at a middle school in Beaverton, Ore.

Karen Moen '88 was the first of the consecutive string of Mac women to be named to the NSCAA Division III All-America team. "It was great recognition for a growing Macalester program," Moen recalled. "There were many unrecognized players who came before me that made it possible for me to have the opportunity to play. I hope that these individuals realize that their efforts to start the soccer program at Macalester are appreciated by those of us who benefited from their commitment."

Scanlon emphasized that her experiences as a student-athlete were directly responsible for her opportunities since. "I really believe in Division III athletics and I really believe in a small liberal arts education," she said.

Corie Curtis '91, a three-time All-American, got to meet Pelé and Ricky Davis at All-American banquets. "Those were amazing experiences. I feel like the award has provided me with opportunities, especially in coaching, I may have otherwise not have had." Now claims manager for an independent insurance agency, RJF Agencies, Inc., in Plymouth, Minn., Curtis has continued coaching girls' traveling soccer in Edina.

Like Curtis and Scanlon, Hoople hopes to coach soccer in the future. "I definitely want to keep playing wherever and whenever I can," Hoople said. "I'm really competitive so I need an outlet like competitive sports to shed some built-up energy."

Brook Epperson '98, manager of a healthcare company in Southern California, continues to play soccer whenever she can. "Becoming an All-American was one accolade that I always wanted to achieve. Being an All-American gives you hope and strength to know that you can accomplish anything and everything you want to if you put in enough time and effort and believe in yourself."

Increased confidence is something many of the Mac women cite as the most significant impact of the award. "The biggest benefit that I have gained from this honor is simply an inner confidence in my abilities," said Moen, now a senior information systems analyst managing technology related projects for Guidant Corp. in St. Paul. "It taught me that if you work hard, you will be recognized for your efforts."

For Holly Harris '00, "being an All-American has given me a sense of confidence in my ability to reach the goals that I set for myself." She is currently finishing her master's in public health at the University of Southern California, and still finds time to play soccer in adult leagues. "Now the award is a great reminder

of how much fun I had playing soccer at Mac," Harris added.

"I don't know that the award itself has changed

my life," Scanlon said. "Playing soccer at Mac, being a part of that tradition, sharing that experience with my friends and teammates, those are the things that have had an impact on my life. I have so many memories of the practices and games, the time in the locker room, the parties, the bus rides and that is what's important. I take great pride in

'It was an honor and a great way to end my soccer career at Mac, but I always want the whole team to be recognized too.'

'I'm really competitive so I need an outlet like competitive sports to shed some built-up energy.'



having played for Macalester and even now, when I inevitably recruit a player who is also looking at Mac, I always tell her that it is an amazing place to be a college soccer player."

For Cue, who works as a program coordinator in a San Francisco community-based program called the Youth Leadership Institute, is in a master's of public health program and manages to find time to run and play soccer, "This award adds to all my memories of the amazing, talented, dynamic and crazy group of friends who I played soccer with for four years at Mac...they are the ones that have impacted me most."

Kate Ryan Reiling '00, a three-time All-American, "loved playing soccer at Mac and I felt as though the reward was really an honor for the team, [Coach John Leaney] and everything that we had and would accomplish. I have struggled for the last five years with serious health issues and there are

moments when I am reminded of how far away I am from the person who was named All-American. But as that thought crosses my mind I am simultaneously reminded of what an amazing team, hard work and luck can create—it reminds me of playing with my friends at Mac and it makes me smile."

Ryan Reiling is currently exploring plans for graduate school and works for Spare Key, a nonprofit that provides time for Minnesota families with critically ill or seriously injured children by making housing payments.

Jennie Haire Johnson '96 "felt so honored to be named All-American. Soccer

'When I inevitably recruit a player who is also looking at Mac, I always tell her that it is an amazing place to be a college soccer player.'

was my passion. I loved playing and I gave all of myself when I played. When I go back to watch games now, I get sentimental. I can still remember the feeling I got when I would run onto the field and hear the fans cheering. It was an amazing experience."

Johnson lives in Lakeville, Minn., with her husband and daughters Makena and Hailey. She works for the Thomson Corporation—West Group, as a consultant in strategic marketing. "I don't have time to play soccer these days, and I really miss it, but chasing after my little girls sure keeps me in shape!"

Whether or not the impressive Macalester women soccer players have been able to keep soccer part of their lives, each carries the legacy of the award with her today. "It just makes my memories of playing soccer at Macalester that much sweeter," said Johnson. "It was like the icing on the cake." ●

GREG HELGESON

Six of Macalester's All-America women's soccer players gathered in the gym recently.

From left: Jennie Haire Johnson (named All-American in 1995), Lisa Bauer (2001–02–03), Erin Hoople (2004), Karen Moen (1986 and '87), Annie Borton (2004) and Kate Ryan Reiling (1997–98–99).

Other All-Americans and the seasons they won the award: Susan Duncan (1983), Corie Curtis (1988–89–90), Jenny Scanlon (1992–93–94), Nikki Epperson (1995), Eva Farkas (1996), Brook Epperson (1996–97), Tawni Epperson (1998), Holly Harris (1999) and Amanda Cue (2000).

All-American guys

EIGHT MACALESTER MEN have also been selected to the Division III All-American soccer team in the college's history. They are: Roger Bridge '91 (chosen in 1990), Matt Jackson '91 (1990), Dan Welch '98 (1997), Armin Heuberger '99 (1998), Roland Broughton '00 (1999), Shingai Mukurazita '01 (2000), Brendan Meyer '02 (2001) and two-time All-American Nathan Knox '04 (2002 and 2003).

Knox recently signed a professional contract with American A-League club Minnesota Thunder, which begins its season April 29. The A-League is one division below Major League Soccer—the top professional league in the U.S. He planned to complete the New Zealand Football Championship season with Canterbury United before returning to Minnesota.



Nathan Knox

First in academics

The Macalester women's soccer team earned the highest cumulative grade point

average of all collegiate soccer teams in the nation during the 2003–04 academic year.

The women's team combined to register a 3.63 GPA during the year. Macalester edged the Savannah College of Arts & Design (3.61), Whitworth College (3.60) and Case Western Reserve (3.60) for top team honors.

The Macalester men's soccer team also earned the NSCAA/Adidas Team Academic Award with a combined 3.30 GPA—the eighth best among all teams nationally.

Where Ben's been

Ben Van Thorre '04 averaged 28 points and 7 rebounds per game for the Wolfenbuettel Dukes and helped lead the German professional team to a 5-1 record until an injury ended his season in January.

The 6-foot-7 Van Thorre, a Division III All-American who was the MIAC Player of the Year last season, is Macalester's all-time leading scorer with 1,707 points and all-time leading rebounder with 722 boards.

When he joined Wolfenbuettel last Novem-

ber, the team was 1-6 in its conference. In his last two games with the Dukes, Van Thorre scored 39 and 40 points. His season ended Jan. 14 when he tore a tendon in a finger in his shooting hand during practice.

Van Thorre hasn't ruled out returning to Europe to play in another professional league next season, but the economics major is also job-hunting. During his junior and senior years he worked part time for two companies that make medical devices.

Down the road, coaching basketball "has

definitely entered my mind," he said. "I don't think I would like to be a head coach but I would definitely like to be involved in a basketball program somehow. There have been so many coaches, players, just people who have helped me—on and off the court. They all gave to me their advice, their experience. It's important that eventually I try to do the same thing and help other people reach their goals and dreams in athletics."



Ben Van Thorre '04 is Macalester's all-time leading scorer and rebounder.

Women's basketball season suspended

Macalester suspended the remainder of the women's basketball season in mid-December, after the team had played five games and forfeited a sixth, because of low and declining roster numbers.

In a January statement to the Macalester community, Athletic Director Irv Cross and President Rosenberg said the decision "was in no way a reflection on the team members, who deserve only our admiration for their commitment, devotion, and passion, but was a necessary acknowledgement that we would be unable to send enough players onto the court to guarantee our obligations to our scheduled opponents.

"This situation, while unavoidable in the end, should not have happened, and we are determined that it will not happen again. Macalester is committed to rebuilding the women's basketball program for the 2005–2006 season and beyond."

Cross and Rosenberg said the Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference granted Macalester's request to allow the women's basketball team to continue as a varsity sport by playing half a conference schedule supplemented with non-conference

games in 2005–06 and then resuming a full conference schedule in 2006–07.

The new coach, Jeannine Ruh, will lead the college's efforts to rebuild the program with the support of the rest of the Athletic Department staff, an M Club task force and the campus community. Ruh successfully rebuilt the program at Earlham College in Indiana and in 2000–01 was named North Coast Athletic Conference coach of the year after guiding her team to a berth in the conference championship game.

In their statement, Cross and Rosenberg said, "Athletics and recreation, whether through intercollegiate competition, club sports, or an individual focus on health and wellness, are an important and integral part of the Macalester experience. Student-athletes in particular make a special commitment to the college and their teammates and deserve our support and appreciation. We will provide that support in a variety of ways, perhaps most visibly through the addition of new and improved facilities for recreation, wellness, and athletics. These facilities will provide an enhanced experience for our athletes and will help promote healthier lifestyles among all members of our community." ●



Men's basketball

The men's basketball team, led by point guard Erik Jackson '05 and post player Tom Conboy '08, made the MIAC playoffs for the third season out of the last four.

The Scots lost an 81-77 heart-breaker to Carleton in the first round of the six-team MIAC playoffs, finishing the season 11-15 overall after going 10-10 in regular-season MIAC play.

Under Coach Curt Kietzer, the Scots played an exciting, fiercely competitive style of basketball. Jackson (Evergreen, Colo.) made the All-MIAC team for the third year in a row. He ranked fifth in the league in scoring (17.8 points per game), fourth in assists (4.12), first in three-point shots made and fourth in three-point shooting percentage. He scored a career-high 37 points in a 74-72 loss to Carleton during the regular season. His 10 three-pointers in that game were just one short of the MIAC single-game mark. The 5-10 Jackson was one of 18 finalists from among all three NCAA divisions for the 2005 Bob Cousy Collegiate Point Guard of the Year Award, as presented by the Basketball Hall of Fame. He finished his Mac career as the school's fourth-highest scorer with 1,345 points.

Conboy (Chanhassen, Minn.) stepped immediately into the starting lineup for Mac, averaging 16 points a game (eighth in the league) and 6.5 rebounds (ninth). He



All-MIAC guard Erik Jackson '05, *near left*, was one of 18 national finalists for the Bob Cousy Collegiate Point Guard of the Year Award. Center Tom Conboy '08, *far left*, was named All-MIAC Honorable Mention.

coming against top 10 teams from Carleton and St. Olaf.

The Scots set 13 school records at the MIAC championships and placed fourth out of 11 teams for the third straight year. Heather Lendway '06 (St. Paul) won conference individual championships in the 500-yard freestyle and 1650-yard freestyle. She also placed second in the 400-yard individual medley. Nancy Taff '07 (Falcon Heights, Minn.) earned two All-Conference certificates when she placed second in the 100-yard breaststroke and third in the 200-yard breaststroke.

The team was well represented in all the strokes and diving. In addition to Lendway and Taff, the Scots received standout seasons from Jackie DeLuca '07 (New Preston, Conn.) in the sprint freestyles, Alanna Mozena '07 (Dubuque, Iowa) in diving, Kristin Mathson '08 (Verona, Wis.) in the backstroke, Elena Bulat '07 (Madison, Wis.) in the breaststroke and Kristin Meadows '07 (Columbia, S.C.) in the butterfly.

Men's swimming & diving

Macalester gained dual meet wins over St. Mary's, Hamline and Wisconsin-River Falls, and finished 2-4 in the MIAC. The Scots placed second in invitationals hosted by St. Mary's and Macalester, and third in another meet. Mac finished in sixth place at the conference meet.

After missing a season with injuries, Sjon Swanson '05 (Rosemount, Minn.) led the way as one of the top swimmers in the conference in the breaststroke and individual medley. At the conference championships Swanson broke three school records. Chucky Baldner '05 (Antigonish, Nova Scotia) again paced the Scots in the distance freestyle races, and diving events were in the steady hands of veteran Bo Rydze '05 (Iowa City, Iowa). In the backstroke and freestyle events, the Scots featured one of the MIAC's top newcomers in Jared Rudolph '08 (Brookfield, Wis.).

—Andy Johnson, sports information director

won All-MIAC Honorable Mention honors and was named to the All-First-Year Team.

The Scots also got strong contributions from Brad Liddell '07 (Crystal Lake, Ill.), Wes McFarland '05 (Arden Hills, Minn.), Brendan Bosman '06 (Minneapolis), Will Moeller '05 (New Ulm, Minn.), Lars Johnson '07 (St. Cloud, Minn.), Chris Dwyer '05 (Milwaukee, Wis.) and Jesse Hollander '07 (Katmandu, Nepal).

Women's swimming & diving

Macalester matched its best dual meet record ever, going 6-2 overall and 5-2 in MIAC duals, while winning three invitational meets and placing second in another. Over the last three years the Scots have posted a 14-5 MIAC dual meet record. Macalester received a No. 13 national ranking in the CollegeSwimming.com Division III poll, with its only losses

ANDY KING PHOTOS

The role of athletics and recreation at Macalester

by Brian Rosenberg

PEOPLE SEND me things: some nice—tokens of appreciation, bits of Macalester memorabilia—and some less gratifying, but either way the reception of such items is a necessary and expected part of the job. Among the “gifts” I received during my first year at the college was a copy of a cartoon from the Nov. 3, 1978, edition of the *Minneapolis Tribune*. Beneath a drawing of a very young, very dejected football player walking beside what appears to be his father is a caption—ungrammatical but to the point—that reads as follows: “If you’re playing that rotten because you got some dumb idea you’re going to go to Macalester some day, you can just forget it.”



Presumably my anonymous correspondent wanted to remind me that the history of Macalester athletics has, at least over the past few decades, been less than consistently triumphant—as if I needed a reminder of any sort. From the moment of my arrival I have been invited to ponder the past and present struggles of our program in football and, more recently, in women’s basketball (see page 10), and to reflect even more broadly on the role of athletics and recreation on a campus such as our own. A few of those reflections I would like to share.

Most important to recognize is the fact that athletics form a central part of the lives of many of our students and that it is therefore incumbent upon all of us at Macalester to think seriously and constructively about the subject. About one in five students at Macalester participates in intercollegiate athletics, a far higher percentage than at nearly any Division I school, and many

more participate in club and intramural sports. To virtually all of them, their shared experiences with teammates, coaches and friends matter a great deal, regardless of scores and standings.

As for those scores and standings, it is helpful to remember that the results are considerably more varied than the conventional image of Macalester athletics might suggest. Not infrequently we lose; sometimes we win; occasionally we succeed on the highest level both collectively, as when our women’s soccer team won the NCAA Division III national championship in 1998, and individually, as when Ben Van Thorre was named a first-team Division III All-American in basketball in 2004 (again, see page 10 as well as pages 8–9). Attention is paid, and rightly so, when our participation levels in some sports are unusually low, but attention should be paid as well to the very high participation levels in sports such as swimming and cross country. And, clearly and consistently, our student-athletes are *student-athletes*: in 2003–2004, our women’s soccer team earned the highest cumulative grade point average of any team in the nation.

I AM ASKED pretty often what success in athletics at Macalester would look like to me. My answer is simple: a program that comprises a meaningful, positive part of a student’s educational

and social life at the college, one upon which any alumnus can look back with pleasure and pride. From any academic or co-curricular program we should expect nothing less.

This does *not* mean that we should yearn to win championships or measure success in simple terms; it means that we should do our best to provide student-athletes with the opportunity to succeed and support them in their efforts. It means that any student at Macalester, regardless of athletic interest or ability, should find some opportunity at the college to participate in activities that promote

In athletics and recreation, as in so many other areas, we need both to celebrate our successes and remain passionately determined to do more and better for our students.



Students cheer on the Macalester men’s basketball team.

ANDY KING

health and fitness. It means we should work to integrate athletics and recreation into the intellectual and communal fabric of the college and not imagine them as a thing apart.

In this area, as in so many others, we need both to celebrate our successes and remain passionately determined to do more and better for our students. We need to think about recruiting and retention, and about budgetary support. We need to attend games and meets and provide congratulations and comfort. Perhaps most visibly, we need to create spaces for athletics, recreation and wellness that are more inviting, useful and flexible than those we have at present, the oldest of which were built during the presidencies of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge.

Much more information will be forthcoming about the construction and fund-raising plans for this project, but already I have been impressed by the passion, energy and generosity of the alumni and parents who are volunteering their time and resources on behalf of Macalester students present and future. Without doubt, we will make this happen and we will do so soon.

Meanwhile, the cartoon remains tacked to my wall, a reminder. ●

Brian Rosenberg, the president of Macalester, writes a regular column for Macalester Today. He can be reached at rosenbergb@macalester.edu.

Goethe; teenagers and religion; Chicago and the world

"All readers and students of literature profit from paying attention to women or men whose reception and rearticulation of their cultural inheritance has a distinctive stamp and a lasting effect. Goethe was such a man—an exemplary recycler and a fecund creator of culture."

—Ellis Dye, *Love and Death in Goethe: "One and Double"*

Love and Death in Goethe: "One and Double"

by Ellis Dye (Camden House, 2004.
333 pages, \$75 hardback)

Ellis Dye explores Goethe's use of the theme of love and death as opposites that coincide (a *coincidentia oppositorum*). While love is life at the opposite extreme from death, in both love and death separate individuals merge in a higher unity. Thus in their *Liebestod* (love-death) Tristan and Isolde are "no longer Tristan, no longer Isolde" but only one undifferentiated self.

Goethe virtuosically exploits the paradox of "one" that is at the same time "double" in his autobiography *Poetry and Truth*, in his demonstration in the *West-Eastern Collection* with a poem about the Ginkgo leaf (heart-shaped, two-lobed periphery but internal unity) that he and the Eastern (Persian) poet Hafiz are "twins," and in many other poems, novels and plays. Dye interprets Goethe's ironic play with a perennial theme and shows how he uses the unity in duality of Romantic irony to expose the conventional-ity of all conceptual structures.

Dye is DeWitt Wallace Professor of German and the former book review editor

of the *Goethe Yearbook*. A recipient of the Burlington-Northern Award for Excellence in Teaching, he has taught at Macalester for 38 years and for many of them was chair of the German Studies and Russian Department.

Resurrection of the Body in Early Judaism and Early Christianity

by Claudia Setzer '74 (Brill, 2004. 180 pages)

Using insights from the social sciences and rhetorical studies, the author discusses the development of belief in resurrection in early Jewish circles and the growth of a resurrection apologetic in early Christianity. Examining materials on the Pharisees, Jewish liturgy and the earliest rabbinic statements, as well as the theology of resurrection in Paul, Justin, Athenagoras, Irenaeus and Tertullian, this study demonstrates the stability of certain tenets that coalesce around the concept of resurrection, and its utility as a shorthand for a community's theology and self-understanding.

Claudia Setzer is a professor of religious studies at Manhattan College. She is the author of *Jewish Responses to Early Christians* and writes on early Jewish-Christian relations and women in early Judaism and Christianity.

Imaginary Endings

by Lea Hall '70 (AuthorHouse, 2004)

This first novel tells the love story of Ivy and Daniel White, a yogi and a shaman, who help reshape modern medical and health practices by teaching people to control their bodies' cells. The book is permeated with



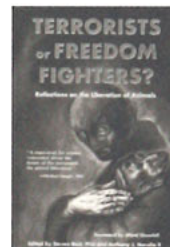
information about healing arts and visualization and offers a personal solution to the debate over the right to die with dignity.

Lea Hall, who has a Ph.D. in social science, is the author of an audio-tape, *How To Communicate More Clearly: Zen and the Art of Influence*, a book of essays and poems, *Ecoliteracy*, and a textbook, *Organizational Communication: The Process*. She lives in Sarasota, Fla.

Terrorists or Freedom Fighters? Reflections on the Liberation of Animals

edited by Steven Best and Anthony J. Nocella, II (Lantern Books, 2004. 391 pages, \$22 paperback)

Nicolas Atwood '95, an animal rights activist in Florida who received an M.P.A. from New York University, is one of the contributors to this anthology of writings on the history, ethics, politics and tactics of the Animal Liberation Front. The book includes both academic and activist perspectives on the international organization and its position within the animal rights movement.



The Mind-Body Problem and Its Solution

by Carey R. Carlson '71 (Syren Book Co., 2005. 150 pages, \$14 paperback)

This book lays out the mind-body problem—the centuries-old question of determining the relationship between the mental and physical—and then proposes a solution based on the work of early 20th century philosophers Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead. The book is intended both for general readers of science and philosophy and those steeped in the literature.

Carey Carlson, a writer based in Minneapolis, studied the philosophy of science under the late Grover Maxwell at the University of Minnesota.



Published a book?

To have a new or recent book mentioned in these pages, send us a publisher's press release or similar written announcement that includes a brief, factual description of the book and brief, factual information about the author. We also welcome book jackets that we can reproduce.

The address, e-mail, fax and phone numbers for *Mac Today* are on page 2. ●

Teen Spirit: One World, Many Paths

by Paul Raushenbush '86 (HCI Books, 2004. \$11.95 paperback)

The Rev. Paul Raushenbush, associate dean of religious life at Princeton, writes a popular column, "Ask Pastor Paul," on Beliefnet.com in which he answers teenagers' questions about major religions and their influence in teens' lives. In his new book, the former minister to young adults at The Riverside Church in New York City uses

Why do I need religion?

Dear Pastor Paul,

I didn't grow up in any religion because my parents said they wanted us to decide for ourselves. Well, I'm now a junior in high school, and I still don't have any kind of faith or whatever. I am curious about religion, but I don't feel a real need for it in my life. So, why should I find a religion if I don't feel like I need one?

Dear Friend,

You should explore religion, even if only out of curiosity and a sense of adventure. New ideas are always worth looking at, and since most people in the world hold some kind of religious belief you'll understand how the majority of people around the world live and think. On a more personal level, religion offers a community of support, a clear moral guide for ethical behavior and continues to be the chief source of human wisdom, passed on from

Religion offers a community of support, a clear moral guide for ethical behavior and continues to be the chief source of human wisdom.

generation to generation. Most importantly, religion provides clearly defined paths to what is sacred in the world and to God. Perhaps you're right that you don't need a religion, but the only way to find out is through personal investigation.

—from *Teen Spirit: One World, Many Paths*
©Paul B. Raushenbush 2004

teens' letters and questions as springboards for greater exploration of the different religions teens encounter and how spiritual diversity affects their lives. *Teen Spirit* includes basic tenets, celebrity testimonies, teens' own stories on why they like practicing their particular religion, specific roles and rites of passage for young people, and etiquette for how to behave when invited to an unfamiliar religious event.

Global Chicago

edited by Charles Madigan (University of Illinois Press, 2004. 223 pages, \$45 cloth, \$19.95 paperback)

Sponsored by the Global Chicago Center of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, this book describes Chicago's transformation from an industrial powerhouse to a truly global city. Its contributors include Magda Krance '76, who wrote the chapter, "The World's Art and Chicago's."



A resident of Chicago's Uptown Neighborhood since 1977, she is manager of media relations for Lyric Opera of Chicago and as a free-lance journalist has covered many aspects of cultural life for more than two decades.

Conversations on the Go: Clever Questions to Keep Teens and Grown-Ups Talking

by Mary Ackerman '70 (Search Institute, 2004. 96 pages, \$9.95 paperback)

Mary Ackerman has spent her entire professional life working with and for young people, including 25 years at Macalester as dean of students and a director of admissions. She is now director of external relations for the Minneapolis-based Search Institute, an independent, nonprofit organization whose mission is to provide leadership, knowledge and resources to promote healthy children, youth and communities.

Conversations on the Go is intended to encourage fun family and other youth-adult conversations. Among the many suggested questions: What was the nicest compliment you ever received from an adult? What is your favorite family tradition? What is the most important quality you look for in a friend? If

you were the smartest person in the world, what would you use your intelligence to do? "Conversations are really about creating and maintaining relationships....One of the ways we adults can help the young people in our lives build [activities and traits that help them succeed] is to intentionally engage them in conversations—lots of them, about all kinds of things, any chance we get," Ackerman writes.

Meetings

by Paul Shambroom '78 (Chris Boot Publishing, 2004. 122 pages, \$49.95 cloth)

These large-format panoramic photographs of town council meetings across the United States are the result of four years of traveling by artist-photographer Paul Shambroom. Photographing civic meetings as staged tableaux, he portrays the humble

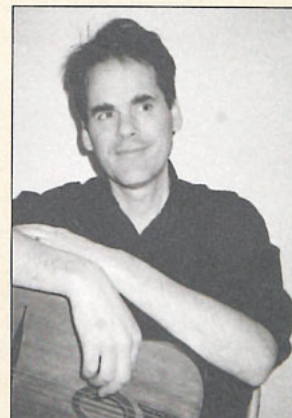
A biography of the 'first guitarist'

Michael Dregni '83 explores the music and mystery of Django Reinhardt

In *Django: The Life and Music of a Gypsy Legend* (Oxford University Press),

Michael Dregni '83 has written the first major biography of renowned jazz guitarist Django Reinhardt (1910–53). Born in a Gypsy caravan in Belgium, he was badly burned in a fire that left his left hand twisted into a claw. But with his maimed left hand flying over the frets and his right hand plucking at dizzying speed, the colorful Django became Europe's most famous jazz musician.

Dregni, who lives in Minneapolis, is co-owner of Voyageur Press, a small book publishing company in Stillwater, and a writer for *Vintage Guitar* magazine. In researching Django's life, Dregni made many trips to Paris, where Django's fame began, and spoke with many of his Gypsy friends and family members.



Michael Dregni '83

"It is, we should remember, the world's first skyscraper city, singularly audacious and beautiful, and a global inspiration."

—Magda Krance '76, *Global Chicago*

practice of local government and the character of small-town America on a grand scale.



series on nuclear weapons, factories and corporate offices.

Shambroom's awards include a 2003 Guggenheim. His work is in the permanent collections of the Whitney, MOMA

The photographs of government meetings are a continuation of his long-term investigation of power begun in previous

New York, MOMA San Francisco, Art Institute of Chicago, Los Angeles County Museum of Art and Museum of Fine Arts in Houston. He lives in Minneapolis.

**Under Her Skin:
How Girls Experience
Race in America**
edited by Pooja Makhijani
(Seal Press, 2004.
\$15.95 paperback)

This anthology addresses how women of all colors in America grow



up understanding culture and race. Its contributors include Lisa Lipner Drostova '91, who wrote the essay, "Bionic Child."

Josephine's Prize: Murder in Martinique
by David Kienitz '64 (Trafford Press, 2004.
259 pages, \$21.99)

On the island of French Martinique, Silk Taylor's internship is interrupted by the murder of her mentor. She learns that she is the police's prime suspect and the killers are now after her. Can she both survive and solve the mystery?



David Kienitz and his wife, Elaine Freye Kienitz '61, divide their time between Minneapolis and Tucson, Ariz. ●

What made you want to write a book about Django?

I'm an amateur guitarist and fascinated with the history of music in general, and Django was kind of the first guitarist, the one who created the guitar as a solo instrument. Also, I was just amazed by his music. Whether you're playing blues or rock 'n' roll or jazz, you can hear something in the kind of Gypsy jazz he was playing.

Then the fact that he was such a mystery. So little was really known about him beyond legends and mythology. That inspired me, too, the kind of detective in me wanting to look further into his life.

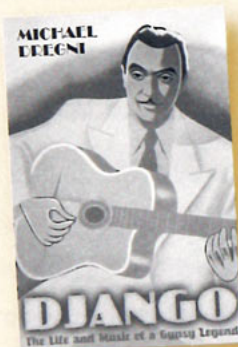
That was all kind of a hobby until I ran across one of the two surviving letters he wrote. He was largely illiterate most of his life; he learned to do some improvised spelling later on. One of the two letters he wrote was from his American tour in 1946, written from Minneapolis. That kind of hit home and said I should really get going on this.

In *The New Yorker*, Adam Gopnik wrote that your book "clears up the two much mystified areas of Django's life—what exactly he did during the Second World War, and what really happened on his one trip to America, in 1946."

Those were the two "lost" eras in his life. I feel I did uncover a lot but there's still a mystery

about both of those eras. There's got to be more to the story that I'd love to uncover. One of the great things about having the book come out is

The Nazis and all that jazz: An excerpt from *Django: The Life and Music of a Gypsy Legend*



For Django and for jazz, World War II was the best of times and the worst of times. When Adolph Hitler and his National Socialist Party took power in Germany in 1933, the very foundations of their ideology were aimed at someone like Django Reinhardt. He was a Romany and a jazzman—the first a crime against Nazi beliefs in racial purity, the second a degenerate affront to decency. Hitler inherited a legacy

of German anti-Gypsy laws stretching back centuries, and even before he set out to rid his Third Reich of Jews, he began rounding up, sterilizing and deporting Django's people; in the end, some 600,000 Gypsies throughout Europe would perish. And in the jungle rhythms and blue notes of jazz, the Nazis, led by Hitler's propaganda minister Josef Goebbels, heard music threatening German cultural greatness, an international conspiracy of American-Judeo-Negro decadence destroying the minds and morals of Germany's youth. Jazz more than any other art form—from other questionable styles of music to even the despised Cubist painters—symbolized to the Nazis the overarching evils of

that people come out of the woodwork and say, "I met Django" and so on. It uncovers some of those people that you wouldn't have found otherwise.

depraved races and corrupt modernism. Between being a Romany and a jazz musician—the first a birthright, the second something he could not live without—Django appeared to be a marked man.

Yet during the war years, Django flourished. It was a grand paradox in a dawning era of paradoxes. In spite of Goebbels' crusade against jazz, the war heralded a golden age of swing in Europe, jazz reaching a pinnacle of popularity of which its earlier fans could never have dreamed. Jazz was happy music and sad music, outlawed music and protest music. And in France, the most celebrated star became Django Reinhardt. The German Occupation forces loved to hear him play his guitar in the requisitioned cabarets of Paris while the people of France fell in love with his wartime song "Nuages"—Clouds. In a single composition he captured the woes of the war that weighed on people's souls—and then transcended all in a melancholy melody both bittersweet and nostalgic, floating above like the heavens the song was named after.

—from *Django: The Life and Music of a Gypsy Legend* (Oxford University Press)

©2004 by Michael Dregni

FIGURE *Founding*

It was 25 years ago when Professor Wayne Roberts added competitions to math education. The result = the Minnesota State High School Math League.

by Jan Shaw-Flamm '76

Last summer several high school students, including my daughter, used the break from an essay-writing workshop to troll Olin-Rice in search of a landmark. The sacred space was locked, but they peered reverently through the window—at the office of Wayne Roberts, founder and director of the Minnesota State High School Math League and an icon to young math enthusiasts.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of Minnesota's Math League, and while Roberts has entered phased retirement, he is teaching part time and he remains at the helm of the program that brought Minnesota math students out of the doldrums.

"In 1973 I became state coordinator for a national high school math exam," says Roberts. "I was disheartened to see that the top Minnesota students ranked well below top students from other regions. While Minnesota was doing a good job in education overall, we weren't doing enough for kids who did well."

Roberts set out to change that. While on a sabbatical at MIT, he visited high schools that scored exceptionally well on the national exam to find out why. The answer: extracurricular math competitions. Returning to Minnesota, Roberts set up a meeting at

the Lexington Restaurant with the late Jack Nichols '49 of Sperry (now Unisys), a company that had long recognized the importance of educating fine mathematicians. Hearing Roberts' proposal, Nichols took pen to checkbook and slid a \$5,000 check across the table—the seed money for the Minnesota State High School Math League.

Today the league involves 163 high schools and more than 2,000 students in a cooperative effort of public and private schools, businesses, foundations and Macalester. Five meets are held during the season, which runs from early November through the state tournament, fittingly scheduled for "Pi Day," March 14 (3.14), 2005. At the state tournament,

"No one ever wrote to thank me for writing a calculus book, but many students and parents have called and written to thank me for starting Minnesota's Math League."

teams and individuals compete for trophies to cheers rivaling any football game. Top students then compete nationally in June.

"We have always tried to structure our activities in a way that strengthens mathematics education for all students," Roberts says. High school teachers appreciate that the Math League keeps their best students in the classroom, where they help to inspire and recruit others. While Roberts was drumming up support for

Jan Shaw-Flamm '76 is a frequent contributor to Macalester Today and wrote "In Good Faith" for the Summer 2004 issue.

the Math League, legislators often told him that talented kids do fine on their own, so state funds should focus on kids who do poorly. "If that's the case," Roberts responded, "why do we spend so much on bantam hockey programs? Why not concentrate on kids who can't skate?"

At St. Paul's Highland High School, an urban school by any standard, some 40 students regularly come out for math team. A summer Coaches Conference at Macalester helps teachers develop strategies for more effective coaching and teaching. The support of Unisys and other benefactors keeps the cost of each school's participation to only \$500 per season.

Michael Erlewine, University of Chicago '07, found math team to be excellent preparation for college. "The Minnesota Math League uses competition as a motivational tool, while also preparing 'mathletes' for the collaborative nature of higher mathematics," he says.

"Math League was definitely the most memorable part of my high school experience," says Daniel Herriges, Stanford University '07. "It's a lot of fun whether you're really competitive or relaxed about it. You learn problem-solving skills that you won't get in normal high school math classes." Erlewine, Herriges and Matthias Hunt (St. Olaf '07), the triumvirate of Highland's 2001–2002 state championship math team, were so inspired that they wrote and published a 200-page math text for their teammates.

The independent non-profit Math League is housed at Macalester, where Roberts continues to develop problems for the competitions and Cris Scarlett, assistant league director, manages its day-to-day business.

Professor Roberts has many claims to academic fame. He edited the Mathematical Association of America's five-volume *Resources for Calculus* and received the North Central MAA's Distinguished Service Award in 1995. He is author of five books

including *Introductory Calculus*, *Faces of Mathematics* and *Calculus: The Dynamics of Change*.

"No one ever wrote to thank me for writing a calculus book," notes Roberts with a smile, "but many students and parents have called and written to thank me for starting Minnesota's Math League." If you talk with the next generation of mathematicians, the name *Wayne Roberts* is spoken with awe. ■



While serving as provost of the college, Professor Wayne Roberts wrote a regular column for the *Mac Weekly*. When he left that office, editors of the *Weekly* collected many of the newspaper clippings and presented him with a "column" of his columns.

NIAL FERGUSON,

professor of international history at Harvard and author of Colossus: The Price of America's Empire:

The situation of the United States and indeed of the world is grave. There are a substantial number of countries—say, a dozen—that pose in one way or another a threat to the stability of the world and the security of this country. Some are sponsors of terrorism. Some possess weapons of mass destruction which could, under the right circumstances, devastate an American city. Some are tyrannies that are perpetrating gross violations of human rights against their own people, so although they don't pose a direct threat to the security of the United States, they do pose a threat to the moral standing of this country, if you turn away from these crimes. Finally, there are some countries that are in such a state of total collapse that their people are close to starvation or falling victim to terrible diseases. Very

'Had there been no American intervention during the great crises of the mid-20th century, the world would now be almost overwhelmingly under tyrannical rule.'

often these countries are in this condition for one very simple reason—complete breakdown of political order and prolonged civil war.

In almost every case, these countries will become more dangerous if you do nothing, for one very obvious reason—those intent on acquiring weapons of mass destruction, those intent on sponsoring terrorism, are with every passing day more likely to achieve a successful attack against the United States.

It is also true that left to their own devices, the tyrannies will continue to perpetrate crimes against humanity, and the failed states will continue to inflict

misery on the people condemned to live in them. The argument for intervention in the failed states and against tyranny has not necessarily anything to do with terrorism; it is a moral imperative that the United States not turn away from what happens in such countries.

Tariq Ali suggests that all these different countries be left to their own devices because popular revolutions will take care of things sooner or later, and if the United States intervened it would only make things worse. This is a fantasy. These countries will not fix themselves through magical popular revolutions, and American intervention is not always the thing that makes things worse. It is a completely absurd argument to say that American intervention always makes things worse. Had there been no American intervention during the great crises of the mid-20th century, the world would now be almost overwhelmingly under tyrannical rule.

It seems to me very clear that the United States must enhance its capability for not only short-term military interventions but long-term efforts at what we have sometimes referred to in this country as nation-building but what I prefer to call state-building, building up the institutions of the rule of law, non-corrupt administration, a market economy and ultimately the institutions of representative government. This can't be done fast; it takes years.

I have often said the United States is an empire that needs to learn from the lessons of other empires, but let's leave the "e-word" aside for now. But remember, with imperial power comes imperial responsibility. I have three recommendations. The first is you must undertake reform of this country's finances. It is on the brink of fiscal crisis, emanating from the system of Social Security and Medicare that will wipe out the resources available for any kind of intervention. The absurd, iniquitous Bush administration tax cuts must

AMERICA THE ...*Empire?*

Is the United States the hope of humankind or an arrogant imperialist?

Three outspoken scholars debated these and other issues in an often compelling exchange at Macalester's 11th International Roundtable last fall.

Here is a brief excerpt from three days of discussion and debate that also featured Macalester faculty and students.

Photos by Greg Helgeson

be reversed, but even more important is the exploding cost of Medicare, a problem that if not addressed urgently will cause the United States to be a bankrupt empire by 2008.

My second recommendation is to expand your available active duty military personnel; 500,000 troops available for deployment overseas is not enough for the task. You need to double that, but you do not

need the draft to do it. All you need is to improve the terms and conditions available for regular Army and also National Guard and reserves. That, of course, is precisely why financial reform is so urgent. You also need civilian administrators capable of long-term engagement with the kind of state-building I'm talking about.

And finally, there can be no more fantasies about the ease with which the world can be remade in the American image. No more fantasies about the speed with which interventions can transform failed states into functioning democracies. There must be realism, not only about the costs and the number of men and women involved, but above all, realism about the time frame. The United States must think no longer in years and electoral cycles but in decades, even in centuries.

TARIQ ALI,

a native of Pakistan, an editor of New Left Review and author of The Clash of Fundamentalisms: Crusades, Jihads and Modernity:

The Middle East today is a disaster. There is the occupation of Palestine by Israel, a subject rarely mentioned in polite society in the United States but something which goes very deep in the rest of the world, and now an occupation of Iraq. This dual occupation, as many Western diplomats far removed from my political views will tell you, is helping to engender and create more terrorist groups than existed previously. Even Donald Rumsfeld has admitted now that Saddam Hussein, whatever his other faults, had no links with Al Qaeda. Al Qaeda was not present in Iraq when Saddam Hussein was in power; it is present now.

I would advise economic and political pressure on Israel, sanctions if necessary, to pull back from all the lands occupied after the war of '67, and to permit the establishment of a proper, free Palestinian state.

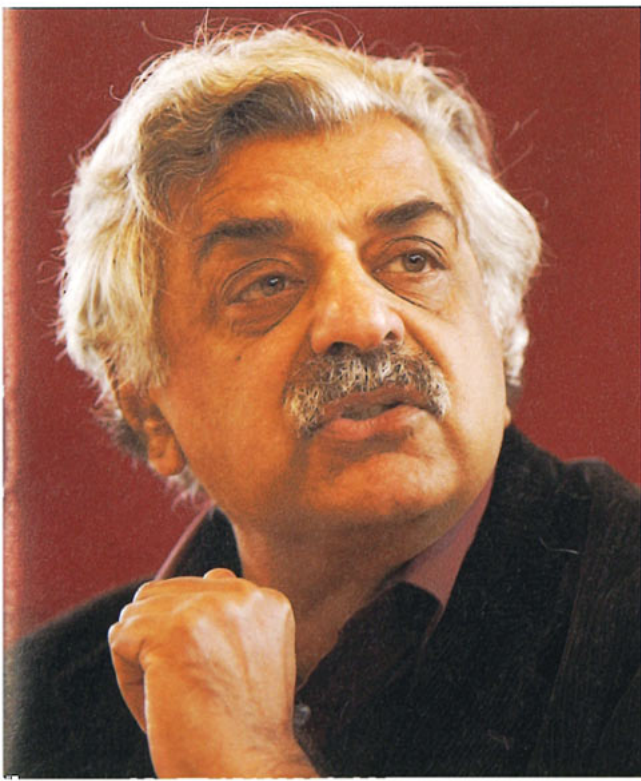
If not that, then a bi-national state of Israel-Palestine, in which each citizen has one vote to determine the future of Israel-Palestine, now and forever.

Secondly, a withdrawal from Iraq is imperative, sooner rather than later, and a national Iraqi government consisting of all the groups in that country—to

'This dual occupation of Palestine and Iraq is helping to engender and create more terrorist groups than existed previously.'



Niall Ferguson: "The United States is an empire that needs to learn from the lessons of other empires."



Tariq Ali: "Terrorism has become a code word for anything that is opposed to what the United States thinks best."

organize their own constituent assembly and elections and determine their own fate—is absolutely vital.

Thirdly, in the Middle East, I am in favor of encouraging pro-U.S. regimes in countries such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt to have elections. But then you have to be prepared to accept the verdict of the people in these countries. Governments might be elected which might not favor the interests of the United States in the region. If you believe in democracy, then the people in those countries have to have the right to determine their own future.

In regard to weapons of mass destruction, the question is often posed in countries which have acquired them that, if countries like Britain and France have them, why should India and Pakistan not? Is it a European privilege, a European priority to possess weapons of mass destruction? I am personally opposed to any country having them. But if they're a threat, why confine that threat? You can't do it. In the Middle Eastern region, I'm for a nuclear-free zone, but that means Israel being asked to dismantle its nuclear weapons as well before you put pressure on Iran to give up their weapons. This question of double standards is rarely addressed and rarely taken seriously.

The notion of the United States defining itself as an empire and ruling countries directly will very rapidly lead to over-stretch. You will have not one insurrection but dozens of them if countries are occupied, and the notion that the American citizens will sit back and take this now any more than they did during the Vietnam War is really losing sight of reality. And the notion that this can be done without introducing a permanent draft to keep countries supplied with troops is not realistic.

Terrorism has become a code word for anything that is opposed to what the United States thinks best. Terrorism has replaced communism as the big enemy. What you have to do to end terrorism is to end the conditions which produce it. The key is not the membership of Al Qaeda. The question is how to stop the flow of recruits to terrorist groups. You do not stop the flow of recruits by invading countries, crushing them, killing civilians yourself by using means of terror, which is done by states like Israel and the United States. The resistance you see in Iraq today, instead of decreasing, will increase, and the more countries that are occupied, the more the resistance will grow.

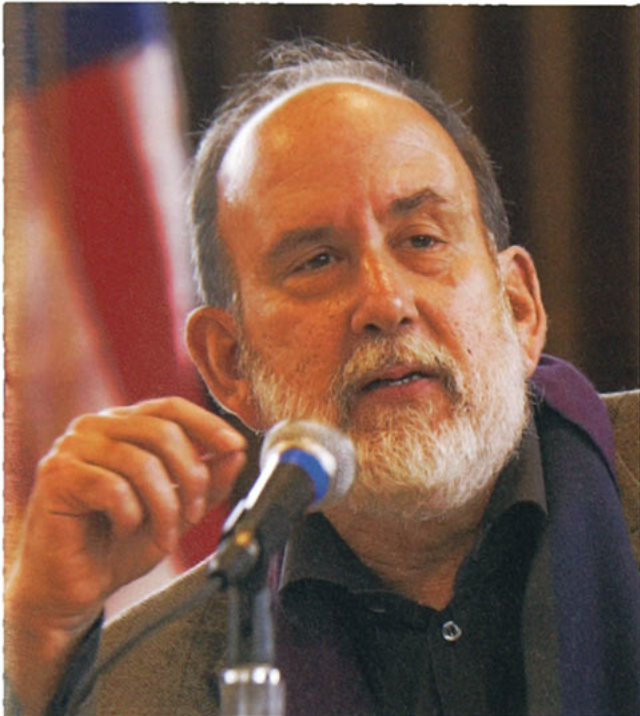
MICHAEL A. LEDEEN,

resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C., and author of The War Against the Terror Masters:

Jariq Ali wants us to reconsider the way we deal with the rest of the world. If I could summarize his view in one sentence, he would say, Why don't we just be nice and help them? However, what the American people have learned, after many years of trying to give away our hard-earned tax dollars and send Peace Corps volunteers and so forth to every corner of the world, is that you can help people but the destination of most aid money is Swiss bank accounts of corrupt dictators. I have served as an adviser to various African rulers over many years and I have seen a lot of aid money poured into countries that was supposed to go to build hospitals and schools but never reached the people.

The exchange among Ferguson, Ali and Ledeen drew a standing room-only audience to Weyerhaeuser Memorial Chapel; audience members asked questions of the three.





Michael Ledeen: "The true democratic paradox is that free elections may lead to the election of people who are opposed to democracy itself."

If you decide to embark on what Niall Ferguson calls nation-building and what Tariq Ali regards as a moral imperative, don't give any money to foreign governments; make sure the money goes to projects, and enforce some form of accountability.

The horror of free elections is not even so much that they may elect leaders who don't like the United States or who are opposed to American interests. The true democratic paradox is that free elections may lead to the election of people who are opposed to democracy itself. The central horror of fascism is that people loved it; people loved Hitler. Charismatic leaders can do terrible things to countries, and the fear that I have

in supporting the idea of one vote, one man, one time, is real; that's based on one of the most horrible events of recent history. We should do everything we can to avoid it. We have to evaluate who potential leaders are.

One of the greatest advantages that Juan Carlos had when he became king of Spain at the end of Franco's life was that no one took him seriously, and so no one watched him. And while they weren't watching him, he was able to arrange the transition from dictatorship to democracy, which has changed the way all of us look at life now. For a very long time, up until the peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy in Spain, everybody thought that to accomplish that transition you needed violence, civil war. Then Spain somehow managed it without a ripple. And since then, everyone has assumed that Spain is the model, and that it is never necessary to use violence. Sometimes it is necessary, sometimes it isn't; it must be addressed case by case.

What the United States is all about is advancing a view of man and a view of life, which has to do fundamentally with freedom and democracy, but we need to keep ourselves focused on the really important issues. We are at war with terrorism; terrorists have attacked us, we did not choose this war. The terrorists are not going to stop attacking us, no matter what happens between Israel and the Pales-

tinians. I don't believe that peace can be brought to that part of the world until the war against the terror masters is either won or lost. We have to fight this war, and our weapons range from military power to huge political instruments by which you can bring down—if you so choose—regimes from Saudi Arabia to Iran.

Do not listen to people who tell you terrorism's roots are in misery and poverty. This is one of the great hoaxes. We are dealing with upper-middle-class people, who have been given every opportunity in life, and they have chosen to become terrorists.

Our enemies, the people who seek to contain us and limit our power, are constantly using the United Nations as the instrument to co-opt our ability to operate in the world. We all know—the whole world knows now—that the United Nations is fundamentally a money-laundering organization for the benefit of nasty people who supported Saddam Hussein. It's time to get rid of it. Turn the United Nations buildings into condominiums on the East River. That will help balance the budget that Niall Ferguson is so worried about. ■

"Do not listen to people who tell you terrorism's roots are in misery and poverty.

This is one of the great hoaxes."

M ACALESTER INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

When: Oct. 14–16, 2004

Theme: "America and Global Power: Empire or ...?"

Macalester participants: Professors Jack Weatherford, Anthropology; Mark Davis, Biology; Nadya Nedelsky, International Studies; Emily Rosenberg, History; and Paula Cooley, Religious Studies; students Anna Kläppe '05 and Jesse Ugglä '05

Organizer: Dean Ahmed Samatar, who created the Roundtable in 1994



**LISELOTT
PERSSON,**
reporter, *Sveriges
Television,*
Stockholm, Sweden

I didn't know how strong the impact of religion is in this country. That really struck me through this election process, because I have often wondered back home how it is that moral issues become as important as they do here, issues such as abortion or gay rights. It wasn't until I came here and spent time in rural areas, meeting people from all walks of life, that I realized how important these issues are, and why they become so important in the political debates. Coming from a society that is very secular, where church and religion play virtually no part in politics, it makes you a little bit concerned about what that means, especially since we are now in a time of war where we are concerned about other people's religions interfering with politics, like in the Middle East.

*I didn't know
how strong the
impact of religion
is in this country.*



TILCIA DELGADO,
reporter, *La Prensa,*
Panama City, Panama

I would say to [President Bush] that it's very important to work with international institutions, especially if he wants to win a war against terror. I don't think this country is safer now because the

United States is fighting a war in Iraq. I think that is making more people angry about this country. Because there are so many people who don't know much about this country, you have to be really careful.



**RAMESH
VINAYAK,**
special correspondent and
group bureau chief, *India
Today,* Chandigarh, India

You should outsource your elections to India. We are a Third World country but I think we have a better electoral system in place.

We have about 658 million voters, which is about six times the number of voters you have, and we introduced electronic voting machines three years ago. The entire country is voting through electronic machines—just the push of a button. One of the enduring images [of India's elections] is from a remote state, a desert state with no roads, but there are people who need to vote. Imagine computers being carried to those places on camel back. I think you need to improve your voting system.

*We are a
Third World country
but I think we
have a better electoral
system in place.*



UGYEN PENJOR,
senior reporter, *Kuensel,*
Thimpu, Bhutan

What I like most about this country is that people can express their speech in any form they like, either in a mass demonstration, by wearing a small button or hanging a banner outside their house. You

WORLD *Reports*

'You should outsource your elections to India.'

'I didn't know how strong the impact of religion is in this country.'

'Your national sport is making jokes, and you're very good at it.'

After traveling throughout the U.S. from July to November last year, international journalists of the Macalester-based World Press Institute offered their views of America and Americans at a college forum. Here are comments from seven of the nine WPI Fellows of 2004.

have freedom of speech. [But] witnessing the protests in New York during the Republican Convention was quite scary for me. I haven't seen such a thing in my life.

This moment is very important to me because my country is on the verge of becoming a democracy. The king has announced the drafting of a constitution and maybe by 2007 we will become a constitutional monarchy. In a way, when I was here witnessing the political campaigns, debates, elections, it was the right time for me to be in the United States. But sometimes when I see how people are divided into parties, and then even within the party level, I am quite disturbed. We look at the democracy in America as the model, the epitome of democracy in the world, and we would really like to be cautious not to engage in these kinds of divisions.



PETYA DIKOVA,
reporter, **24 Chassa,**
Sofia, Bulgaria

There is a perception in my country that Americans are ignorant and fat. After four months traveling around the country, I am happy to announce that I discovered this is not true.

The thing that impressed me most in this country is the diversity that I felt here in every aspect of life—different kinds of people, many countries in one country, many ideas. You are really a country of immigrants. You are very tolerant to each other, tolerant to all the ideas that are produced every day in this country. I'm really impressed by that.

Something else that impressed me is the obsession with sensational stories, especially in the media. Once the elections were over, we were very conscious of this, especially the Scott Peterson trial. I really don't understand why it is so extensively covered in the media. You're a nation of approximately 280 million. I'm sure there are many, many other [crime] cases so I wonder why this case is so prominent. Maybe it is something the media feeds on, sensations to get more attention.

If I ask you what the American national sport is, maybe you will answer baseball or football, but for me your national sport is making jokes, and you're very good at it. The best jokes I heard were at the farms, with my host family. Farmers are very, very good at making jokes, otherwise their lives would be very difficult. It's a very healthy way of living.



WENJUN GU,
news director, **Dragon TV,**
Shanghai, China

Your country is very beautiful—the natural landscapes and the skylines in modern cities. While I was appreciating all the beautiful views, I've been seeking an answer for the question, what is

the American value? And I think there is some confusion in the question, because I first have to find out, who is American. You have so many definitions; African American, Asian American, Native American, Hispanic American and of course, Caucasian American. It seems as though the whole world is in your country; that everybody could become American, except for terrorists. Because the country is such an open society, it offers freedom for people who want to choose their own way to live, and offers great opportunity for people to realize their dreams.



LOUIS IBA,
business correspondent,
The Punch, Lagos, Nigeria

The first thing that really stuns and strikes you in this country is the hospitality of the people. Contrary to the stereotypes, you find people that are very warm, that put a smile on your face, that

are ready to show you the way if you are lost. You find a police force that is very different from the type of environment I know, a reliable police force, people you could run to, call unto if you are in a crisis or have an emergency. You find good social infrastructure, good roads, constant electricity and potable water. You find an opportunity to harness your talents, and you find good schools. For my own background, this is like suddenly finding yourself in heaven. Ironically, you still find the vast majority of people are complaining. And you pause for a moment and ask yourself, what actually are they looking for?

That has been the summary of my four months in the country. Each time I listen to people complain, [I think] these are people that have not seen a society that is degenerating, they have not seen crisis, they have not seen poverty, hunger, starvation, massive epidemics...and they are still complaining. ■

The first thing that really stuns and strikes you in this country is the hospitality of the people.

Good BUSINESS

Conversations with six alumni who use their entrepreneurship to support uncommon enterprises for the profitable common good

"We connect the consumer with the producer, and I think that is a good way to do business," says Hugo Ciro '87, center, meeting with coffee farmers at a school in San Miguel, Colombia.



by Jack El-Hai

HUGO CIRO '87, coffee importer, Victoria, British Columbia

Coffee is the second-biggest traded commodity in the world, after oil. In 1997, the Colombian-born Ciro co-founded Level Ground Trading, Ltd., a coffee wholesaler in British Columbia that buys from grower co-ops in Colombia and Bolivia without using middlemen or brokers. The firm focuses on building opportunities for economically disadvantaged producers, helping them expand and elevating coffee growing to a more sustainable activity. To assure that growers can earn a good living wage, Level Ground pays them substantially higher prices than those common in the world marketplace, currently about \$1.35 per pound, a practice that has not stopped the company from increasing its annual sales by 40 percent per year to reach its current level of about \$2 million. Ciro travels to visit growers three or four times a year to build on their relationships. His company recently added dehydrated tropical fruit and cane sugar to its offerings, and it is considering further diversifying with other commodities, such as vanilla and tea. Some 315 retailers throughout North America sell Level Ground products.

How he began: "At Macalester I studied economics and business, and I've always had a bit of an entrepreneurial bug. I immigrated to Canada in 1990, married a Canadian and soon began working on my desire to make a difference for people in poor countries, primarily in my own. I have family who live in poverty in Colombia. I got together with like minds and started a company with the mission of trading fairly and directly with small-scale farmers in developing countries. We roast their coffee and then handle the distribution."

Why he does this: "We see ourselves as market-makers for their products, and as their representatives in the North American marketplace. And we offer our customers an ethical choice. Our operation is very transparent, and we don't mind telling

people about our finances. We also like to tell the story of where coffee comes from. We don't put 'Made in Canada' on our bags—we explain that the coffee comes from the labor and toil of hundreds of farmers. So we connect the consumer with the producer, and I think that is a good way to do business. It benefits people on both ends. Most customers buy our coffees because they are of very good quality—we roast our orders every day—but people also feel free about buying our coffee because they like partnering with us in our direct relationship with producers."

What he gets out of it: "I get the satisfaction of contributing to the improvement of the lives of people in producing countries. I personally know the names of hundreds of people who benefit from our relationship, in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. And I know we make a difference in their lives, especially in

"I personally know the names of hundreds of people who benefit from our relationship, in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru."

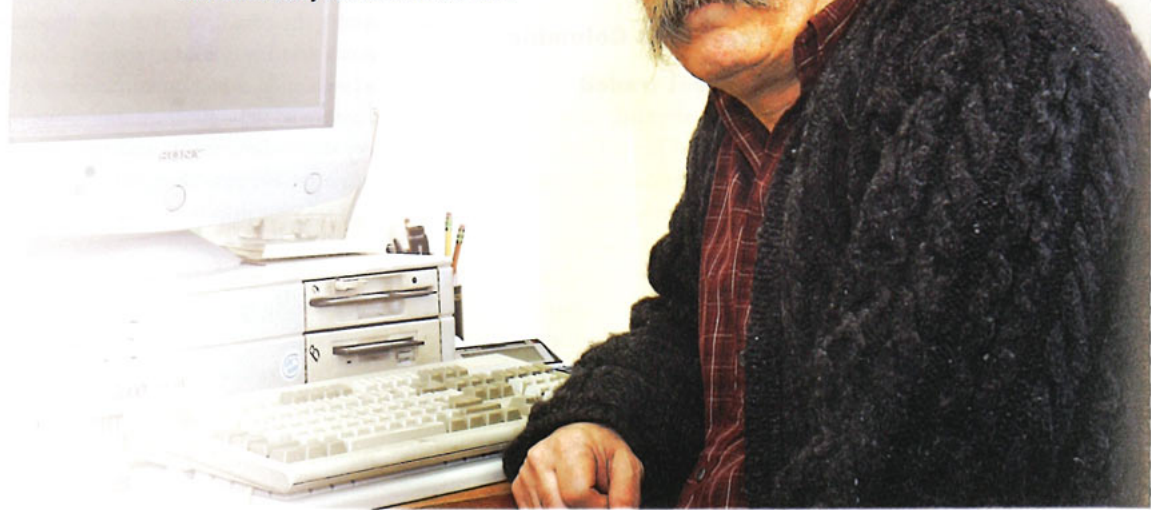
the lives of students. The coffee cooperatives use the premiums we pay to fund 200 scholarships for kids who otherwise might be picking coffee or worse. Another satisfaction for me is the opportunity to show that it is possible to do fair trade and still run a profitable business. I have the privilege of telling and showing people that fair trade is a very good way of doing business, and that is a win-win."

DAVID SCHOENWALD '71, mutual fund manager, Melville, N.Y.

Schoenwald manages the New Alternatives Fund, the nation's first environmentally focused mutual fund and one of the first to practice socially responsible investing. The fund, which Schoenwald founded in 1982, invests in companies in the wind, solar-power and alternative-energy industries. The son of a social worker and a longtime activist in the American Civil Liberties Union, Schoenwald formed the fund after previously working as a newspaper reporter, attending law school and providing legal services to the poor. Although he

Jack El-Hai is the author of The Lobotomist: A Maverick Medical Genius and His Tragic Quest to Rid the World of Mental Illness, a biography of pioneer psychosurgeon Walter Freeman.

"I can show my political attitude in a way that lets me make a living," says David Schoenwald '71, who manages the nation's first environmentally focused mutual fund.



LEE WEISSMAN / LONG ISLAND BUSINESS NEWS

had done some legal work with securities filings, he had never managed any investment fund before launching New Alternatives, whose assets now amount to over \$50 million. For his investors, many of them environmentalists and long-term customers, Schoenwald has produced an annualized return of 3.71 percent during the oscillating investment market of the past five years.

How he began: "At first I got involved with groups of socially involved investors, who held their first meetings during the '80s in small conference

'Managing the fund gives me a way to express my interest in social responsibility and the environment.'

rooms at Columbia University. Now they meet in grand hotels where you have to dress up to attend the meetings. The big brokerage firms see socially responsible investing as a niche to get into, and the spirit that people had at the beginning is no longer so apparent. I started out investing in American solar

and clean-energy companies. But many of those went bankrupt, which was a real bummer. My only option was to invest overseas—in Denmark, Spain, Australia, Japan and New Zealand—where there is greater interest."

Why he does it: "I came to Macalester during the Vietnam War, at a time when everyone was politically attuned. I was a philosophy and English major. We went to voter registration organizing in Mississippi and went out to protest the war. Later, while I was working in private law practice with my father, we decided to start this fund. It was just after the time we had a series of oil shocks. There was a big fuss over nuclear power, with people chaining themselves to the fences of nuclear power plants. These were times when energy was a big issue, and because I come from a general liberal background, I decided it was time to try investing in alternatives. My rationale was that there wasn't anyone else doing it, and it is viewed as socially responsible by people who are involved in the larger social responsibility movement."

What he gets out of it: "Managing the fund gives me a way to express my interest in social responsibility and the environment. I can show my political attitude in a way that lets me make a living. It's hard at this point for me to think of anything else I can work at."

GRETEL FIGUEROA GUZMÁN '95,

relationship manager,
Women's World Banking, New York

Figueroa Guzmán, who grew up in St. Louis as the child of Guatemalan parents, works for New York-based Women's World Banking, a nonprofit network of 36 institutions around the globe that assist low-income women who operate small businesses. WWB helps its member institutions offer loans and financial knowledge to women entrepreneurs to enable them to expand their businesses. So far the organization has helped provide microloans averaging \$356 to more than 580,000 clients. Figueroa Guzmán is in charge of WWB's relationships with its Latin American and Caribbean affiliates, particularly ones in Brazil and Bolivia. She travels extensively, providing financial and microlending expertise, much as someone working for a management consulting firm might. In addition, she sometimes helps the affiliate lobby its local government for changes in the law that would help grow the market of financial services for small women-run enterprises.



"There's a large underserved community of people without access to conventional banks," says Gretel Figueroa Guzmán '95. She's pictured in Brazil, where she was doing a market study.

How she began: "At Macalester I had a triple major in economics, anthropology and international studies. After college I began working for Prodem, a microfinance organization, in Bolivia. After a year of working with them and watching the industry in Bolivia grow, I tried to get conventional banking experience that would be useful to contribute to the next stage of development of microfinance, but I went through the interview process and learned that people advance in that industry by working longer and longer hours and making bigger and bigger deals. Their motivation is making wealthy people wealthier. So, instead, I went to work for Oxfam in Europe. I got my graduate degree [an M.P.A. from Princeton], then started working as a program officer for Pro Mujer, an

'I was never interested in helping Bill Gates become richer.'

international microfinance organization with programs in Latin America. I came on with WWB, a much larger organization, in 2001."

Why she does it: "I was never interested in helping Bill Gates become richer. Through WWB we assist people who are sweeping the streets to have the money to buy a pushcart or wheelbarrow to pick up more refuse. There's always a challenge ahead, another level they can rise to, and we give them the capital they need to grow and improve their livelihoods. There's a large underserved community of people without access to conventional banks. We go for the people who need us the most. As for the affiliates we work with, we try to help them hold onto their main principles as they grow. They're sometimes under a lot of pressure to dilute their social mission."

What she gets out of it: "It's enormously satisfying. I have friends who work the same incredibly long hours for a larger paycheck. But I feel I have a better purpose, to make smaller institutions stronger, to push people's thinking that poor people are really bankable and that their businesses work. My days are never the same, and I know at the end of the day that what I do makes a huge difference for women everywhere."

PATRICK CONDON '92, entrepreneur, Denver, Colo.

Condon, an economics and history major, founded Finished Basement Co., a design-build firm specializing in basement finish, in 1998. The rapidly growing company now has 28 employees in Denver, 7 more in its newly added Eagan, Minn., office and annual sales of more than \$10 million. What makes the company distinctive, Condon says, is a culture that seeks to bring out the best in people.

How he began: "In the first three years, we had incredible growth. We had a ton of press for pioneering the basement finish industry. But we also had a

'I look at our role as a company as an opportunity to have a positive impact on people's lives.'

dark side, if you will. We had some homeowners who weren't really happy, and internally we had a lot of conflict between departments. So we had a company retreat. It wasn't really intentional but the retreat was the birthing of our company culture. We really take time to develop people, coach them, push them to do better work. We demand accuracy, timeliness, organization and complete work—we have a credo that we live by—and all of this has a very positive impact on people's lives. [For example], we want to 'be unreasonable.' What we're saying is that we'll actually finish the job on time—that's 'unreasonable' in the construction industry. We also want to respect and empower others to fulfill [the credo]."

Why he does this: "From a financial standpoint, the objective of the company is to turn a profit. But I look at our role as a company as an opportunity to have a positive impact on people's lives. I've had people outside our company, like our tradespeople, tell me that they're happier because of the demands we've put on them for performance and for the support we've given them. Our employees, subcontractors, clients—they all feel the impact."

What he gets out of it: "One of the things that I got from my Mac education was seeing my life as a conduit for change within the world. A lot of my friends went on to work at nonprofits, joined the Peace Corps or went to work for labor causes. I chose

to be an entrepreneur. For me, I can't think of making a bigger impact on the world than creating financial and personal growth for our employees and contractors. We directly impact the lives of hundreds of people a year, and as we grow our hope is to have a positive impact on tens of thousands of people.

"I talked to Garrett Boone, the co-founder of The Container Store. It's been ranked first, second or third in *Fortune* magazine's annual list of '100 Best Companies To Work For' for five years in a row. The Container Store is one of the most profitable retail outlets in the country. They pay their employees twice the average rate, give them 10 times the training and create a positive environment for everyone. A cultural model like The Container Store is what we're emulating."

"One of the things that I got from my Mac education was seeing my life as a conduit for change within the world," says Denver entrepreneur Patrick Condon '92, shown with his wife, Lisa, and son, Don.



AUDREY ARNER '73 and RICHARD HANDEEN '73, sustainable farmers, Montevideo, Minn.

Just outside Montevideo, encircled by fields of conventionally grown soybeans and corn, lie the 270 acres of Moonstone Farm, owned by Audrey Arner and Richard Handeen. For the past 12 years, Moonstone has produced grass-based beef using methods of cattle raising that harken back to the old nomadic traditions of managing animals grazing on pastures instead of feeding them dry grains. The result, Arner and Handeen believe, is beef that is nutritionally superior to the grain-fed variety. In addition, Arner and Handeen strive to practice what they call perennial polyculture, an effort to improve the land and build the financial health of their business by increasing the diversity of their harvest, reducing topsoil erosion and ending



OWEN MEYER

"We wanted to live more in keeping with our values," says Audrey Arner '73. She and Richard Handeen '73 are sustainable farmers in Montevideo, Minn.

annual seeding. They market their produce directly to about 200 individuals, families, retailers and restaurants, half of them in the Twin Cities. In late 2004, Arner and Handeen represented the Minnesota-based Land Stewardship Project at Terra Madre in Turin, Italy, the first world meeting of sustainable and environmentally friendly food growers.

Arner on how they started: "We became interested in reconnecting with the land as part of the '70s back-to-the-land movement, and in 1973 we began farming on land that Richard's great-grandparents had homesteaded in 1871. It was a time of social upheaval that helped propel us to a land-based lifestyle. Our farm was then like the others around us: part of a vast rotating culture of corn and soybeans. That provided us with a decent living for a number of years, but we wanted to live more in keeping with our values. So we changed to organic production, but we were still raising traditional row crops. We were witness to the increasing use of fossil fuels and the erosion of the topsoil. To address those problems, we saw that we needed to learn the lessons

of the prairie as it existed before the arrival of Europeans to this part of the world. We made the change to grass-based cattle production beginning in 1992."

'This has everything to do with the quality of food and the pleasures of the table.'

Arner on why they do it: "We want to leave the land in better shape than it was when we encountered it. But we're also working in the service of the people who benefit from our food. This has everything to do with the quality of food and the pleasures of the table."

Handeen on what they get out of it: "A lot of the direct personal reward comes in our contact with other farmers who are on the same path as ours. When we're learning together or interacting with the people and businesses who buy our products and are enthusiastic about what we're providing, we realize that these are not abstract relationships. They're real." ■

GIFT

from Ghana

Master drummer Sowah Mensah and his African Music Ensemble bring audiences to their (dancing) feet

by Elizabeth O'Sullivan '95

The song begins with a simple, penetrating rhythm, played on claves. A single drum adds its beat and other instruments join gradually, weaving the rich layers of sound that characterize Ghanaian music.

Sowah Mensah, director of the African Music Ensemble, is in his element as he guides his students through this song while an audience sways, claps and dances in appreciation.

"You couldn't ask for anything better than that—you bring your music to people and they like it," exclaims Mensah, who has been teaching at Macalester since 1987. The ensemble's vibrant concerts at Macalester are invariably sold out, and he has enjoyed similar appreciation with audiences from China to Carnegie Hall, where he played as a soloist.

Like all of his musical life, Mensah's education has two roots: Western and African. He studied Western music in school as a child, and in 1985 he moved from Ghana to study at the University of Minnesota, earning a degree in ethnomusicology. The Twin Cities attracted him, he says, because his sister lives in the area. He stayed on after completing his degree because his granddaughter was born here and because he had the opportunity to teach music at Macalester, the University of Minnesota and the University of St. Thomas.

Growing up in Ghana, he also learned traditional music informally, by the side of his community's musicians. His countrymen recognize him as a master drummer, a title that reaches far beyond musical skill.

"It's not just about the music; it's about the total life of the people," Mensah explains. Master drummers are expected to be experts in their communities' culture and to preserve an oral history that recounts eons of wars, battles, leaders, genealogies and other important events in the lives of the Ghanaians. Those who can lead music are leaders in the community, Mensah adds.

In part, this is because traditional music forms the backbone of every social gathering, whether it is a cluster of children playing together, a group of adults working, or a special ceremony such as a funeral. When musicians get together to practice, a crowd gathers and casually learns any unfamiliar songs and dances, so when the music is played at a gathering, everyone can sing or dance along with it.

People are eager to take an active role in music no matter where they are, Mensah believes, and so he encourages listeners to participate during his concerts. With his invitation, audiences in even the most staid concert halls find themselves singing, clapping their hands or dancing.

As much as possible, Mensah also teaches African music the way he learned it: by observation and oral instruction. Initially, this can be a challenge for students who have always relied on sheet music, observes Marcy Laughinghouse Rede '93, who still studies with Mensah. He gracefully bridges the differences

JIM HANSEN



The African Music Ensemble performs at a Macalester commencement. Mensah leads two ensembles—one at Mac and one at St. Thomas—and they sometimes play together.

'You couldn't ask for anything better than that—you bring your music to people and they like it.'



"I compose pieces that cross-fertilize my African and Western influences," says Sowah Mensah, who has taught at Macalester since 1987. His countrymen in Ghana recognize him as a master drummer, a title that reaches far beyond musical skill.

GREG HELGESON

between his own experience with music and students' experience, she notes.

"It's a huge privilege to be able to work with someone like Sowah," Rede adds. "He's a master musician not just in African music but in Western music too, and he's one of the few musicians I know who is also a really good teacher."

Many of Mensah's compositions invite a blending of cultures as well. "I compose pieces that cross-fertilize my African and Western influences," he declares. Some of these pieces are written for Western bands, but others need traditional Ghanaian instruments.

Those aren't readily available in the United States, so when Mensah visits home, he often returns with more drums, shakers, xylophones or flutes. He estimates that he has secured more than 200 instruments for Macalester, and his personal collection includes

more than 50 pieces. Each one is made by hand to capture the precise sound that it is expected to bring to the ensemble. "I use some of the best carvers in the country," he says.

Equipped with these carefully imported instruments, Mensah's students are able to share the music that nurtured him and generations before him in Ghana. His face lit with a generous smile, Mensah declares that sharing music is one of the most joyful things in the world. He sums it up simply: "It gives you a good feeling." ■

Elizabeth O'Sullivan '95 is a free-lance writer. She lives in Minneapolis with her husband, Ian Rhoades '95, and two children.



From left: Edward Aitken '96, Michael Huber '90, Kristen Tate '95, Jerry Crawford '71, Peter Ahn '87 and Al Parchem '67.

Committee members not pictured: Patty Hurley '82, Michael Wacek '78 and Andy Berman '80.

These charter members of the Annual Fund Lead Gifts Committee are committed to setting new standards of stewardship for Macalester. They are encouraging alumni who can to make gifts of \$5,000 or more to Macalester's Annual Fund. Last year, the Annual Fund received 54 gifts at or above that level.

"For most of us, Macalester played a critical role in our developing the skills, judgment and ethical standards that have contributed to our success," the committee members say. "We believe strongly that by increasing our financial support of the college, we can make a difference by setting an example for other alumni to follow. Macalester's alumni, given our values of activism and volunteering, should be at least as generous in our giving to Mac as alumni are at comparable schools."



An Actor's Life

Using acting and improvisation skills first developed at Macalester, Tom Lommel '93 has entertained fans at St. Paul Saints games the past two summers. As "Dr. Platypus, the Evil Genius," he roamed the stands engaging in improvised banter. He also participated in scripted between-inning skits developed afresh for each game. "You are trying a lot of different things every game, in front of 4,000 people," he says. "It's a much less forgiving situation than working the stands."

Lommel just completed an 18-month run at the Brave New Workshop and performs periodically at Improv-a-Go-Go in Minneapolis with a three-man group, The Corduroy Rogers, which will appear at the April 22-May 1 Chicago Improv Festival's Fringe Stage. He also has a solo act called "Eddie Capshaw TONIGHT!" in which he portrays a complete late-night variety show. He has recently done some national commercials; in one he worked with a live monkey. "How many people can say they've co-starred with a monkey wearing a cowboy outfit?" he asks.

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